



WOOD HAS VARIED CIVIL EXPERIENCE

ADMINISTRATIVE QUALITIES ARE TESTED AND PROVED IN HANDLING GREAT BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

From time to time people ask, "What has been the administrative and business experience of Leonard Wood? What has been his experience with men outside of the army? What does he know about conditions in the different parts of the United States and in our overseas possessions? Has he any thorough knowledge of foreign affairs and of our foreign relations?"

The administrative qualities of Leonard Wood have been tested and proved. No American living has been tried more thoroughly than he in complex fields of constructive civil work, administrative work of the highest order which carried with it the necessity for the exercise of keen business acumen.

The republic of Cuba, built upon firm democratic foundations, is a monument to the administrative ability of Leonard Wood. In the Philippines it is to be found another monument to his statesmanship.

Leonard Wood graduated in medicine from Harvard University in 1884 and served for more than a year in one of the great hospitals, later to take charge of the charity departments in a section of the city of Boston where the poor lived.

Not long after the completion of Wood's work in Boston he became an assistant surgeon in the army, coming into contact with the western plainsman, the miner, the people generally, and giving much of his time to the work of assisting the Indians and to a study of the problems of irrigation and reclamation.

Then for Leonard Wood there came four years in California. He covered the state many times in pursuance of his duties and extended his field as occasion required into the states of the Northwest. Then for two years he was in service in the South, having headquarters in Georgia.

From the South Leonard Wood went to the city of Washington, where his work brought him into daily contact with Grover Cleveland. Then he had the same intimate relations with William McKinley and the men of his time.

Then came the Spanish war and the active campaign in Cuba as the colonel of the regiment of rough riders of which Theodore Roosevelt was the lieutenant colonel.

At the close of the Spanish war Leonard Wood's supreme administrative duties began. He was made the governor of the city of Santiago and a few weeks later of the entire eastern half of Cuba.

Under Wood profiteering was abolished, industry was built up, agriculture rehabilitated, hospitals organized, equipped and maintained, tens of thousands of people clothed and fed—and all this done in a thorough businesslike manner. It was done under tribulations which arose from the fact that the people were impoverished to the point of starvation and had been dying by thousands for the lack of the things which Wood quickly provided.

Then there came the rehabilitation of the municipalities, the establishment of schools, the opening of roads, the organizing of government in the provinces, the readjustment of taxation and of the courts, and the work of providing for the thousands of children made orphans by war or famine. There was more business and more

varieties of it than it has been the lot of many men ever to have placed upon their shoulders.

Not long after this there came the greater opportunities in Havana. It was necessary to re-write the election laws to make them fit the habits of the people. Production had to be stimulated, for agriculture was the main source of the island's wealth. Here again the same measures were followed and as a result there were established law and order, protection of life and property, and liberty within the law.

These were the foundation stones. Wood knew that the government must be run by the Cubans, and so 90 per cent of the officials engaged in the great work of reconstruction were selected from the people of the island. The Cubans were taught government while the government was being built and thus they were able to run it when the rule of the island was turned over to its inhabitants.

When it became necessary to reorganize the Cuban railroads Wood secured the services of Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific, and of Granville M. Dodge, builder of the Union Pacific.

The same general policy was followed in dealing with the problem of caring for the tens of thousands of orphans that had been left by the war. Homer Folke, commissioner of charities of the state of New York, was called to Cuba by Wood to aid in the establishment of a system for placing and permanently caring for these little desolates. Chief Justice White of the Supreme court of the United States, at that time an associate justice, was consulted as to the method to be pursued in reorganizing the courts.

Leonard Wood was in Cuba about four years. He left there a reorganized and sound banking system, a good railroad system, no debts, nearly \$2,000,000 unincumbered money in the treasury, a sugar crop of nearly 1,000,000 tons, sound municipal laws, fine public works, a firm agricultural foundation and an absolute respect among the people for life and property. The school system which Wood established was founded on the laws of Massachusetts and Ohio. Roads were built which made communication speedy. The hospitals erected under his supervision were of the highest type.

Lord Cromer said he wished this American officer was available to follow him in his reconstruction work in Egypt. Elihu Root said this work never was paralleled in colonial possessions anywhere. Theodore Roosevelt said that Leonard Wood "has rendered services to Cuba of a kind which, if performed three thousand years ago, would have made him a hero mixed up with the sun god in various ways."

After the Cuban experience Wood was for five years in the Philippines confronted with the difficult labor of establishing a civil government, this time among a Mohammedan people. There he did the same successful work he did in Cuba.

This period of residence in the Philippines gave Wood an opportunity to study conditions in the British colonies, Borneo, Singapore, and to keep in close touch with conditions in Japan and along the China coast. Wood traveled through India, spent some time with the Dutch in Java, and with Lord Cromer in Egypt. He gained and retained knowledge of all which at that time came under his studious observation.

Then Leonard Wood became chief of the general staff of the United States army, in whose hands rests very largely the direction and administration of the military establishment, which after all is 90 per cent a business matter.

The administrative career of Leonard Wood is spread upon the records of his country. The work which he has done is lasting. It is a statesman's work.

RULES GOVERNING ENTRY UNDER PITTMAN LAND ACT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation, and that he is not acting as agent for any person, corporation or syndicate, to give them the benefit of the land applied for, or any part thereof, and that he will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of the act.

(d) Description of land applied for. If the land is surveyed, it should be described by legal subdivisions. If the land is unsurveyed, it should be described with reference to locality, natural objects and permanent monuments as fully and carefully as possible, with such detail and precision that the boundaries and location of the land may be readily traced and ascertained. If the land is situated within a reasonable distance from a known corner of the public land survey, the course and distance should be given from such government corner to a described point on the boundary of the land applied for; also, where practicable, the land should be described, as nearly as can be ascertained, in accordance with the legal subdivisions of the regular extension of the government survey over the land. In this connection all applicants for unsurveyed lands are urged to make a complete metes and bounds survey of the land applied for, with an accurate tieline by course and distance to a government corner, otherwise, with the large areas that may be embraced in applications under this act, it will be impossible to prevent conflicts and consequent controversy and litigation. If impracticable to make such a survey prior to filing the application, it may be made later, and the descriptions in the application and permit, if granted, may be amended accordingly. All corners of unsurveyed land selected should be marked with substantial post or rock monuments.

All land applied for must be contiguous and situated in reasonably compact form; in the absence of special or unusual conditions an application for land extending more than four miles in any one direction will not be considered acceptable.

(e) Character of the land. This showing should not only allege that the land applied for is "unsurveyed, unappropriated, nonmineral, nontimbered public land of the United States in the state of Nevada, not known to be susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply," but should also include such a complete statement of pertinent specific facts as will afford an adequate basis for classification and designation, such as (1) the lay of the land, slope; (2) whether timber, sagebrush or grass land; (3) kind of soil; (4) altitude; (5) length of growing season; (6) rainfall and distribution thereof through the year; (7) location with respect to any surface water supply for irrigation; (8) what is known as to underground water supply on the land or in the vicinity; (9) whether land will mature crops by dry-farming methods; together with any additional facts having a bearing on the question of whether the land may properly be designated, the chances of successful development and the good faith of the applicant.

(f) Corroboration. If, at the time of filing application, the land has not been designated as subject to the act, all that portion of the combined application and affidavit (form "A") relative to the character of the land must be corroborated by two disinterested witnesses, having personal knowledge of the facts, substantially in the manner shown in form "B"; or by a separate and independent affidavit containing an affirmative statement of the facts; but, if the land is already designated at time of filing application, no corroborating witnesses are required.

(g) Verification. The application and corroborating affidavits, if required, may be subscribed and sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths and having an official seal.

ACTION ON APPLICATION

4. Upon receipt of the papers the register and receiver will carefully examine the same and if found regular transmit them to the general land office for appropriate action. In case the land has not been designated, the application will be suspended by the general land office until such time as it shall have been designated, or until it shall have been determined that it is not of the character contemplated by the act. If the land shall subsequently be designated under the act, the application will then be approved and a permit issued, if no good and sufficient reason for disapproval be then apparent; otherwise it will be rejected, subject to the right of appeal. During the term of suspension the land will not be subject to disposal in any way.

CONDITIONS OF PERMITS

5. Permits will be granted only upon condition that active operations be begun for the development of underground water within six months from date of approval and continued diligently in good faith until water has been developed in quantity sufficient for the practicable irrigation of not less than twenty acres, or until the date of expiration of the permit; and if the permittee shall not continue such operations in good faith and with reasonable diligence, or if he shall violate any of the terms of the permit, upon presentation of satisfactory proof thereof, the permit will be forthwith cancelled and he will not again be granted a permit under the act. The law authorizes no extension of time within which to comply with the requirements of the permit.

PROGRESS REPORTS

6. At or near the end of the six-months' period, beginning with the date of the permit, and again at the end of the first year of the life of the permit, if final proof of water development and reclamation has not been submitted, the permittee, or at least one member of an association of permittees, must file in the proper local land office a properly executed affidavit, corroborated by at least two disinterested witnesses having knowledge of the facts, showing when the

work of exploration was begun, in what manner and to what extent it has been prosecuted, and what results have been obtained. The affidavit may be made before any officer authorized to administer an oath.

CONDITIONS FOR PATENT

7. (a) The permittee is allowed two years from the date of his permit in which to complete the work of exploration, and whenever he shall within that time satisfactorily establish that sufficient water has been discovered, developed and made permanently available to produce a profitable agricultural crop other than native grasses, upon not less than twenty acres of the land described in the permit, he will be entitled to patent for one-fourth of the land embraced in the permit. No mere perfunctory or questionable compliance with the law will be accepted. The best and only conclusive evidence of a sufficient permanent water supply to produce a profitable agricultural crop is to produce it; hence no patent will be granted until the full twenty acres have been cleared, levelled, ditched, plowed, fenced and an agricultural crop actually planted and raised by irrigation, all in accordance with good farming practice. The wells, pumps or other works and equipment for the development and supplying of water must be of a permanent and dependable character, suitable for use year after year. A detailed statement of costs of irrigation and production of crops from such water supply will be required; to this end accurate accounts should be kept of such costs. No patent can be granted under the act if the cost of irrigation from the developed water supply is practically prohibitive; the act requires a successful development and demonstration of the use of subterranean water, as the principal condition precedent to patent.

(b) The land selected for patent shall be in compact form according to legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, if the land be surveyed. If the land be unsurveyed the permittee may, at any time during the life of his permit, apply to the United States surveyor general for the state of Nevada for a survey of the land for which he intends to make application for patent. The surveyor general will thereupon make an estimate of the cost and call on the permittee for a deposit of the amount of the estimate. If the deposit made should prove insufficient an additional deposit will be called for. If the applicant has not taken steps to procure a survey before submitting final proof, after final proof has been submitted and examined, if same is found satisfactory and acceptable, and in the meantime the public land system of surveys has not been extended over the lands in question, call will be made on the permittee to make the necessary deposit with the United States surveyor general for Nevada to cover the cost of survey, in which case the issuance of patent will be suspended until the survey is made and accepted. Wherever practicable such official survey will be an extension of the regular system of township surveys, in which case the selection for patent must be conformed to the legal subdivisions of such survey.

(c) The act provides that all entries made and patents issued under its provisions shall be subject to and contain a reservation to the United States of all the coal and other valuable minerals in the lands entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine and remove the same. (d) On the issuance of patent the remaining area within the limits of the land embraced in the permit will thereafter be subject to entry and disposal only under the act of May 20, 1862 (Sec. 2239, United States Revised Statutes), entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and amendments thereto, in areas not exceeding 160 acres.

FINAL PROOF

8. (a) Final proof of the discovery, development and availability of sufficient water to justify patent may be made by the permittee, or in case of his death, by his heirs, executors or administrators, or in case the permittee is an association of individuals, by any member of such association at any time after such discovery and development as heretofore defined, but must be made within two years after the date of the permit; but an additional period, not to exceed one year, may, upon proper showing, be allowed within which to make the required proof of actual irrigation and cultivation.

(b) When a permittee has reclaimed the land and is ready to make final proof, he should apply to the register and receiver for a notice of intention to make such proof. This notice must contain a complete description of the land selected by him for patent, and give the serial number of the permit and name of the claimant. It must also show when, where and before whom the proof is to be made. Four witnesses may be named in this notice, two of whom must be used in making proof. Care should be exercised to select as witnesses persons who are familiar, from personal observations, with the land in question and with what has been done by the claimant toward reclaiming and improving it. Care should also be taken to ascertain definitely the names and addresses of the proposed witnesses, so that they may correctly appear in the notice.

(c) This notice must be published once a week for five successive weeks in a newspaper of established character and general circulation published nearest the land, and it must also be posted in a conspicuous place in the local land office for the same period of time. The permittee must pay the cost of the publication, but it is the duty of registers to procure the publication of proper final proof notices, and registers should accordingly exercise the utmost care in that behalf. The date fixed for the taking of the proof must be at least thirty days after the date of first publication. Proof of publication must be made by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper or by someone authorized to act for him. The register will cer-

tify to the posting of the notice in the local office.

(d) On the day set in the notice (or in the case of accident or unavoidable delay, within ten days thereafter) and at the place and before the officer designated, the claimant will appear with two of the witnesses named in the notice and make proof of the reclamation of the land. The testimony of each claimant should be taken separately and apart from and not within the hearing of either of his witnesses, and the testimony of each witness should be taken separately and apart from and not within the hearing of either the applicant or of any other witness, and both the applicant and each of the witnesses should be required to state, in and as part of the final proof testimony given by them, that they have given such testimony without any actual knowledge of any statement made in the testimony of either of the others.

(e) Final proof may be made before the register and receiver of the land district in which the land is located, or before a United States commissioner, or a judge or clerk of a court of record in the county or land district in which the land is situated. The only condition permitting the taking of such evidence outside the proper land district is where the county in which the land is situated lies partly in two or more land districts, in which case such evidence may be taken anywhere in the county. In case the proof be taken outside the county wherein the land lies, then, unless it was taken before the proper register or receiver, the applicant or entryman must show by his affidavit that the qualified officer employed was the one whose place of business, in the land district, is nearest to or most accessible from the land in question. Forms of final proof will be furnished in due time.

CONTESTS AND PROTESTS

9. Contests and protests may be made against applications, permits and final proofs under this act the same as other entries or selections under the public land laws, and same will be disposed of in accordance with the Rules of Practice so far as applicable. No preference right, however, can be gained by such contest or protest, but if successful, the entire area embraced in the permit will revert to the public domain and the land will be subject to the applicable public land laws.

APPLICATIONS FILED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS

10. As to applications filed subsequent to the passage of the act and prior to the receipt by you of these regulations, you were instructed by telegram to receive and suspend same, pending receipt of regulations. You will now take up and examine such applications, and, if for lands otherwise available, such applications may be placed of record and given a serial number. If such applications conform substantially in all essential respects with the requirements of these regulations, same will be transmitted to the general land office for further action. If such applications are deficient in material requirements under these regulations, you will hold same for re-examination and mail the applicant a copy of these regulations, together with a notice that he will be given thirty days in which to file a satisfactory application conforming to the regulations. In case of conflict, precedence will be given in order of filing, as in other cases. CLAY TALLMAN, Commissioner.

APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT

(Form "A.")

United States Land Office.....

Serial No.

Receipt No.

I,, (male or female), of,

(Applicant must state whether native-born or naturalized. See par. 3b.)

citizen of the United States, of the age of, years, do hereby

apply for a permit under the act of October 22, 1919 (Public No. 60), to

drill or otherwise explore for water beneath the surface of the following

described land in the county of

state of Nevada, to-wit: (See

Par. 3d):

and in support of this application I do

solemnly swear that I have not heretofore been granted a permit under

this act within an area of forty miles

square, in the approximate center of

which the land described in this application

is located, and have no application

for such a permit pending at this

time, except Permit No.

issued on, nor

has any permit, covering lands within

the state of Nevada, heretofore issued

to me under this act, been canceled for

failure to comply with its provisions;

that this application is honestly and

in good faith made for the purpose of

reclamation and cultivation, and not

for the benefit of any other person,

corporation or syndicate; that it is my

intention to begin active operations

looking to the development of the sub-

terranean waters of the lands de-

scribed within six months from the

date of the approval of this applica-

tion and the issuance of a permit, and

to conduct such operations in good

faith and with reasonable diligence

until water has been developed in

quantity sufficient for the practical ir-

rigation of not less than twenty acres

of said land, or until the date of ex-

piration of the permit, unless it shall

be sooner satisfactorily demonstrated

that the development of subterranean

water for irrigation of said land is im-

practicable; that I will honestly en-

deavor to comply with all other re-

quirements of the act under which this

application is filed, and with the terms

and conditions of the permit if issued;

that the facts herein stated are based

on my personal knowledge of the con-

ditions obtaining with respect to the

land herein described, and to the best

of my knowledge and belief, said land

is unreserved, unappropriated, nonmin-

eral, nontimbered public land of the

United States, not known to be sus-

ceptible of successful irrigation at a

reasonable cost from any known

source of water supply; that it is....

(Here state character of the land and

other data required by Par. 3e.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me

at my office at, county, within

the, land district,

this, day of, 19..

Official designation.

CORROBORATING AFFIDAVIT

(Form "B.")

(Required only in cases where land ap-

plied for has not been designated.)

State of, county of

The undersigned citizens of

county of, state of Nevada, being duly sworn

under oath according to law, each for

himself and not one for the other, de-

pose and say that he has personally

examined the land described in the

within application of,

for a permit under the act of October

22, 1919 (Public No. 60), to explore for

subterranean waters on said land; that

he has read the foregoing application

and affidavit and knows the contents

thereof, and that the same is true to

the best of his knowledge and belief.

IS UNKNOWN LAND

Much of South American Continent Unexplored.

Room There, and Natural Resources, to Furnish Living for Millions. Now in Overcrowded Parts of the Globe.

The undiscovered continent is South America. It is far less known geographically than Africa, and much of what appears on its maps is derived from the imagination of the cartographer.

Most of the interior of South America has never been explored. Civilization might be said to occupy not much more than the edges of the continent, which, as a whole, is sparsely populated relatively to its vast area.

From this time on, however, a flood of people from overcrowded parts of the world will doubtless pour into it; for it has not only plenty of room to offer, but also fabulous wealth. The natural resources of other terrestrial areas have been to a great extent used up, but those of South America are virtually untouched.

Its tropical regions no longer defy settlement by white men, because of deadly fevers. We now know how to clean them up and make them healthfully habitable. The jungles of the interior harbor many tribes of savages, some of them reputed cannibals, but those of them who do not accept control will be quickly wiped out.

The most highly developed country in South America is Argentina. Its heart (meaning the state of Buenos Aires and adjacent territory) is a good deal like our own Kansas plains—grassy and treeless. Farther to the west and northwest is a region resembling Arizona. Still farther, along the foothills of the Andes is a very rich agricultural belt, much like southern California.

The River Plate affords a more extensive system of unobstructed navigation than any other stream in the world. It offers a greater number of miles of navigable water than all the rivers of Europe combined. Steamers of 20-foot draft can go 2,700 miles into the interior, those loading for Europe being able literally to enter the wheat fields and ranches to take aboard their cargoes.

From the Rio Negro south to Magellan straits stretches an enormous territory—1,000 miles in length—called Patagonia, the interior of which is mostly unexplored desert. Wandering tribes, semi-civilized, inhabit it—the tallest people in the world, whose stature (the men often exceeding six feet by several inches) caused Magellan to describe the country as the home of giants.

South of Magellan straits is Tierra del Fuego, a triangular island nearly as large as New York state. Though in a frigid latitude, the interior is now largely fenced off into great sheep ranches. The aborigines—whose smoke signals caused Magellan to bestow the name Land of Fire—have been either killed or reduced to servitude.

Paraguay (not far from the middle of the continent) has the most valuable forests in the world, called the Gran-Chaco, or Great Woods. Full of pumas and other huge cats, monkeys of ever so many species and gorgeous birds, they are composed largely of precious woods, particularly those that will not float in water, such as ironwood and black palm.

In the very far north of South America is the Orinoco, one of the great rivers of the world. From it there are waterways through which vessels can actually make their way nearly 3,000 miles southward into the River Plate. Or a much shorter trip will take them into one or another of the affluents of the Amazon, in the mouth of which lies an island as large as Denmark.

South America today invites the enterprising young man as does no other part of the world. But he will make a mistake to go there unless he has some money and enough Spanish to get along with.

What's In A Name.

Naming a plant or flower after a celebrity is a delicate compliment, and one that no doubt at times adds something to the market value. But there are exceptions. That beautiful variety of the tobacco, for instance, known as "Emperor William," would perhaps hold up its imperial head a little more proudly just now if it had had a more fortunate christening.

Stray thoughts on these lines may have been flickering in the mind of a vendor in a London market-place as a likely looking buyer, while examining a box of the old favorite, asked what variety it was. Without deranging the muscles of an eyelid the coter (and she was a "lady," too) replied: "Douglas 'Algi' Flower-and-a-tanner a box."